



## EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

BINGHAM HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.  
May 17th, 1870.

After toiling another day in New York, the warmest of the season, we took our departure on the 6 o'clock train, and about three hours sufficed to place us within the spacious limits of the city of "Brotherly Love." We are being handsomely entertained at the Bingham House, the pleasant and quiet quarters of which present an agreeable contrast with the jargon and confusion met with in the great city from which we have just come. Just as we were leaving New York, we met with our old friend, Tilghman Haws, with his genial better-half, and were pleased to find them enjoying themselves so well.

## INDEPENDENCE HALL.

Our first impulse on rising from bed this morning, after a good night's rest sweetened by yesterday's labor, was to see Independence Hall; and immediately after an early breakfast we proceeded to gratify that impulse. We found the Hall closed, but through the kindness of the Superintendent, gained admission, and stood with feelings of profound veneration within its sacred precincts—sacred to Americans as being the spot where the plans by which they were made freemen first assumed a definite shape. With awe we gazed upon the old bell which first pealed forth the glad sounds of freedom from British oppression. On beholding the plain old table upon which that immortal document, the Declaration of Independence, was signed, we could not repress feelings of deep emotion. The bell was imported from England in the year 1752, for the use of the State House. This building was commenced in 1729 and completed in 1784—about one hundred and thirty-six years ago. Its cost was about \$5,000, and is a creditable evidence of the liberal public spirit of our forefathers. By care, it has been kept in a good state of preservation, a strict surveillance being kept over relic hunters, to prevent them carrying away the building by blocks and splinters. We procured a ticket of admission to the steeple, which we ascended and obtained a view of the city. The splendid buildings, the shipping, the well-laid-out squares, together with the rivers and surrounding country, present a splendid panorama well worth beholding. The doorway to the steeple is kept by a little girl, who, we suppose is compensated by the sale of photographic pictures of the steeple and building. Her winning ways and pleasant smiles make it almost impossible for one to refuse to buy her pictures. The city authorities have been attempting to negotiate for the square in front of the Hall, upon which to erect a commodious City Hall. As yet they have not succeeded, nor should they ever. This ground is too sacred to be used for any such purpose. It is consecrated by too many precious memories, which will ever be held in hallowed remembrance as long as the American people respect the noble sites of the Revolution. The grove on the square is most beautiful, and as the birds warbled their joyous songs in the spacious branches of the surrounding trees, we could but look upon them as being inspired by the God of Liberty and Freedom, to send forth these appropriate enchantments as a bright example to a people who have so much for which to be grateful. We left the sacred surroundings in a meditative mood, and, as we believe, with a stronger determination to always oppose the mad schemes of men to upset what was so nobly begun by a worthy people.

## AMONG THE MANUFACTURERS.

Leaving Independence Hall, we went, by invitation, to the magnificent establishment of Wm. J. Horstmann & Sons, manufacturers of Narrow Textile Fabrics, &c. One of the junior members of the firm kindly accompanied us through the vast concern, from the first floor to the sixth. Owing to the decline in the consumption of the class of goods they manufacture, hundreds of their looms are now idle, and they complain that little is being done; we, however, came to a very different conclusion before we were through the building. Their house is the oldest, the largest, and in every way the most extensive establishment of the kind on this continent. It was established in 1815 by the father of the present senior member of the firm, and has been in successful operation ever since, meeting with successive enlargements and improvements. The principal features of their business are the manufacture of Military Goods and Ladies' Dress Trimmings—such as Silk and Gold Lace, Fringe, Ornamental Silk Work, Ribbons, Braid, Tassels, &c., &c.; also, Cords, Carpet Bindings, Masonic Swords, Belts, and Cups, and a hundred and one other things too numerous to remember. Mr. Horstmann showed us the ingenious machinery by which the beautiful silk fringe is made, so much in vogue as an adornment to the fair persons of the ladies. Machines of beautiful construction, invented and patented by

these gentlemen, are used for covering cords with silk and gold thread, which, by a proper adjustment, produce a pattern on the surface of the cord, and are so perfect in their construction as to require but little overlooking, for if a single thread should break the machinery instantly stops. The manufacture of military ornaments forms a department, these articles being manufactured by them on a larger scale than by any other house in this country. Female labor is employed by them to a large extent in the weaving and making-up departments. One of the most ingenious contrivances used is the "Jacquard Loom," by which they are enabled to weave figures and designs almost equal to a first class engraving. We were presented with a facsimile of their building woven in silk, which in itself seems a perfect prodigy. This is done by means of a card, with the proper design upon it, in which holes are perforated where each change of the thread is to occur, and the card is placed on top of the loom. The manner in which this works seems almost magical, for as the shuttle flies to and fro, the design begins to appear, and then soon comes the entire figure to be represented, the perforated card moving all the time. The Messrs. Horstmann have the honor of being the first to introduce this loom in this country.

After having gone through all the rooms in the factory, beholding the ingenuity presented in the establishment, we were shown into the sales-room, where the goods were packed up for jobbers, labelled for delivery. Produced in the highest style of the art, we saw upholstery goods, regalia, carriage trimmings, military goods, ladies' dress trimmings, sashes, scarfs, flags, masks, theatrical goods, hosiery, &c., &c., piled up until it really seems to us as if the whole country could be amply supplied from this one establishment. It is worth a trip to Philadelphia, if for nothing else but to visit this establishment.

We are going, if we can find time, to visit still others of the large and successful manufacturing establishments in this city. This country exhibits an unmistakable evidence of what can be brought out by establishing and fostering manufacturing interests. When we of the South can be brought to properly appreciate these branches of industries, we may then begin to acquire wealth, but while we grovel along in the old ruts, pursuing the same course our honest old "daddies" did a hundred years ago, we may expect poverty and hard times and richly merit the wages of our folly.

## LET THE TRUTH COME.

The Nashville *Banner*, in speaking of the Railroad Investigating Committee report, says:

"By the Knoxville *Chronicle*, of Tuesday, it is suggested that the committee has been 'making fuss and feathers over the small roads in hope the public would forget the others.' Never was there a greater mistake. We are not at liberty to intimate what will be the exact nature of the final report, but when it does come, even the partisan *Chronicle* will be astounded at the extent of the frauds committed by its party leaders while the State Government was in their hands."

The *Banner* and its party have had full sweep of the State since it rode into power last August. Why has it been threatening this exposure for so long? We have no fears as to the result. We have no corruption of our own to hide, and we do not care to protect others in theirs. We want a full, fair investigation into the management of the Railroads and School Fund, and if the result does not show more Democratic corruption than Republican, it will be because whitewashing is resorted to. We know very well that if Republicans were implicated in these corruptions to the extent intimated by the *Banner*, and its confederates in East Tennessee, they would have been exposed long before this.

About the time this Legislature begins exposing corruption we shall have something to say about the imbecility, meanness and corruption of which it has been guilty. The *Banner* evidently has advice from some confidential friends on the committee. We have only to say to the *Banner* and its committee that we are not publishing a paper to defend corruption and partisanship, as it has so zealously done for many years, and that its report has no terrors for us. We promise, however, that if the committee doesn't report both sides we will undertake to complete its task.

## GEN. LONGSTREET.

"A Democratic paper in Tennessee has just discovered that Gen. Longstreet's generalship was unworthy of the profession. This opinion was delivered by a man who was never within sound of a battle-field, and who makes no pretensions to military science."—*Atlanta News*.

The *Whig* now has a fine opportunity to review its war record and give the *New Era* some points on military science new to Georgians. The field is a new one and we know the *Whig* with its energy and fluency could do the subject justice. It is a challenge which can not be well disregarded.

Subscribe for the *CHRONICLE*.

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES.  
NASHVILLE.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

## The Mineral Home R. R. Investigation.

## The Charge of Corruption Denied.

## Legislature Exercised on the Subject.

## Dr. Morrow Elected State Treasurer.

Special Dispatch to the *Chronicle*.

NASHVILLE, May 23—10:40 P. M.—In the Senate, Mr. Nelson rose to a question of privilege, quoted the card from the *CHRONICLE* over the name of John Baxter, imputing that the Railroad Investigation Committee were bribed and bought up, and he denied the charge, challenged an investigation of the charge made in the *CHRONICLE*, and demanded that Baxter be made to show wherein the report on the Mineral Home Railroad was wrong. He called for proofs and names of those bought up by corruptionists, and asked who are the bribed members.

Nelson offered a resolution calling for a committee to investigate Baxter's charge against the Railroad Investigation Committee. Adopted under suspension of the rules.

Mr. Clementson stated he had a letter from John Baxter, alleging that the report did him (Baxter) great injustice, and requesting a duplicate of his deposition in the hands of the committee.

Mr. Clementson announced that he will, to-morrow, offer a joint resolution on the subject.

Both Houses are in convention.

Dr. Wm. Morrow, of Knoxville, was elected Treasurer, and E. R. Pennebaker, of Nashville, Comptroller. DAMON.

## WASHINGTON.

## Indian Chiefs to Meet Red Cloud in Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—A dozen Indian chiefs, including Spotted Trail, Swift Bear, Fast, Best and Yellow Horn, are coming here, at the suggestion of Parker, the Indian Commissioner, to meet Red Cloud, the hostile Indian chief. They left Sioux City on Friday.

Gov. Bullock has addressed a letter of ten pamphlet pages to the Senators and Representatives in Congress who sustain the reconstruction acts, in reply to the speech of Senator Ferry, and the charge of the Judiciary Committee that he paid exorbitant prices to the Washington *Chronicle* for certain publications.

The President nominated H. A. Borthan, of North Carolina, Consul to Tampico; and G. D. Smith as Collector of the 5th District of Virginia.

Commander Gilles was ordered to duty as Lighthouse Inspector of the 4th District.

The steamer *Benicia* has arrived from Janerio. All on board are well. It encountered in latitude one hundred and longitude twenty-four, two earthquakes, followed by heavy meteors.

## NEW-YORK.

## Desertion of Thirty Soldiers—Citizens Pursuing Them.

WEST POINT, May 23.—Thirty soldiers of the Sapper Corps have deserted, on account of alleged harsh treatment. The Government has offered a reward of fifty dollars each for their capture. A large number of the poorer citizens of West Point have joined the soldiers in the pursuit.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The executive officers of the Adams Express Company here state that the report of the sale of the Georgia State Road to the Company is without foundation.

A dispatch to the New York *Democrat*, from La Crosse, says the number of lives lost by the recent fire there will exceed fifty—men, women and children—and that railroad and steamboat managers are anxious that the number burned and drowned should not be known. Of the crowd of emigrants on board the ill-fated steamer, few were saved.

The Albany *Argus*, of this morning, makes the Democratic majority in the State election, on the judiciary ticket, 8,800.

## OHIO.

## Action of the Presbyterian Synod.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—The Committee on the Signs of the Times of the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterians reported a long list of indications calling for the mourning of the people, including the marriage relation and Government corruption. The question of union with the United Presbyterian Church is the special order for Monday.

## SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

## A Barrel of Ale Bursts in a Saloon and Almost Kills the Barkeeper.

Tuesday morning, a distressing accident occurred at the bar of Cooper's Billiard Saloon, on Gay street, whereby the barkeeper, Mr. John Stumpf, better known by the sobriquet of "Dover," was

## DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.

The facts as we learned them are about as follows: About six o'clock, Mr. Stumpf entered the room and attempted to move a barrel of ale, for the purpose of setting it behind the bar, when

## THE BARREL BURSTED

with a sharp report, rending the head asunder and sending the larger portion, with almost the force of a cannon shot, to the ceiling, knocking off the plaster and starting a plank from the floor of the *Press* and *Herald* job room. The other fragments struck Mr. Stumpf in the face,

## BREAKING HIS UPPER JAW BONE

in two places, knocking out one of his front teeth and loosening the others, lacerating the roof of his mouth in a shocking manner, and tore its way through the sphenoid bone, fracturing his nose, and throwing him to the floor with

## GREAT VIOLENCE.

A colored boy was in the billiard hall at the time, and heard Mr. S. move the barrel and then the report, and ran hastily in and witnessed the distressing sight. The unfortunate young man was lying on his face

## BLEEDING PROFUSELY.

while the walls and ceiling were dripping and the floor streaming with the foaming liquid.

Two colored boys are employed by Mr. Cooper, and the other having arrived, one went for the surgeon while his companion, assisted by a gentleman who had come in, attracted by the unwonted noise, conveyed the sufferer to his room.

## VERY CRITICAL.

The wounded youth was taken to the Franklin House, where he could receive constant attention. For a while his face was swollen so much that his eyes were entirely closed, but later in the evening the swelling had subsided that he could see and was able to recognize his friends, many of whom called upon him during the day.

His injuries are serious, but with careful nursing he will probably recover. It is impossible now to speak definitely of his hurts.

Mr. Stumpf is thought highly of by those who know him, and is a member of East Tennessee Lodge, No. 34, I. O. O. F.

## DIED.

We regret to announce that Mr. John Stumpf died from the effects of his injuries, this morning at twenty minutes of one o'clock. For thirty-six hours previous he had been delirious and required constant care to prevent his leaping out of the third story window. Last night at seven o'clock, he was sitting up, and we are told made up his bed, and at that time was conscious and recognized his friends. We do not know at what hour his funeral will take place, but presume it will be some time during the afternoon.

## THE FUNERAL.

Mr. Stumpf, who was mortally injured last Tuesday morning, by the explosion of a barrel of ale, was buried on Sabbath afternoon. His remains were followed to the cemetery by East Tennessee Lodge No. 34, I. O. O. F., and many members of Holston Lodge, in regalia, of the same order, together with the Sons of Hermann, also in regalia, and members of the Turn Verein Association. On reaching the cemetery, it was thronged with crowds of citizens, who did not march in the procession.

The remains were consigned to the grave according to the beautiful formula of Odd Fellowship, after which other ceremonies peculiar to the fraternity of the Sons of Hermann were gone through. It was the largest concourse seen in Knoxville for a long time.

## A Cold Blooded Murder.

We learn from a correspondent in Rogersville, Tenn., of a cold blooded and deliberate murder which took place about ten miles north of Rogersville, on the 17th instant. On the night of the 17th, a strange man called at the house of Thomas Sizemore, and asked him to come out to the gate of the yard to get a letter. Sizemore went out as requested, and was handed a piece of paper. Just as he took the paper he was shot through the head, the ball entering over the eye. A second shot was sent through his right breast, the two shots producing instant death. The man committing the murder left at once, and has not yet been arrested. The dead man was quiet and industrious, and has been for some time past engaged in teaching school. He had been away from home all day on the 17th, working for a neighbor, some two miles from his home. A strange man, supposed to be the same who murdered him, called at his house during the day and asked for him, saying he wanted to buy some hogs.

The deed was committed by a stranger, as is supposed, for the murdered man is represented as quiet and neighborly. He was accused of having murdered a man during the war near Russellville, and also one in this county. He was a brother to Henry Sizemore and C. A. who was killed during the war by scouts, and also a brother to William O. Sizemore, who was killed some two years ago by Willis. A deadly feud has existed between this family and some others in the county for years, and one by one they have been killed off. He leaves a wife, to whom he was married some six months ago. A father, mother and brother survive him.

We are indebted to our friend "M" for the above facts.

## A Card from Col. Jno. Baxter.

[COMMUNICATED.]

To the Editors of the *Chronicle*:

The Knoxville *Whig* of this morning has the following special from Nashville:

NASHVILLE, May 16.—The railroad Investigating Committee made a lengthy report on the Mineral Home Railroad. Mr. Baxter is implicated in frauds upon the State.

The following joint resolution was introduced to-day, in the Senate, by Mr. Cooper, of Bedford:

"Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That the Treasurer of the State is hereby directed to demand from the Mineral Home Railroad, and from the Exchange and Deposit Bank at Knoxville the \$100,000 in bonds of the State illegally issued to the President of the Mineral Home Railroad, and which, according to the report of the Special Committee on railroads, have been illegally sold by the Exchange and Deposit Bank. And, upon the failure of the officers of the Mineral Home Railroad, and of the Exchange and Deposit Bank, of Knoxville, to fully account with the Treasurer of the State for the said bonds, then, and in that event, the Attorney General of the State is hereby directed immediately to institute legal proceedings for the recovery of the same in the name of the State of Tennessee."

The *Press* and *Herald* contains a similar dispatch with the words "Mr. Baxter is implicated in frauds upon the State" omitted.

These dispatches evidently emanated from the same mind and were forwarded in furtherance of a conspiracy to defame me; forestall public opinion and divert public attention from corruptions to be hereafter developed by the Committee, provided the high trust confided to them is executed with fidelity.

The statement that "Mr. Baxter is implicated in frauds upon the State," is false. The Committee (notwithstanding it is well understood here that a portion of them have been bought up by the corruptionists,) I am well assured have made no such imputation upon my honor. If they have, the imputation is false and malicious and without the shadow of a foundation as the evidence adduced before them.

The Exchange and Deposit Bank is a corporation owned and controlled by me. About October, 1869, Col. J. W. Grayson and Mr. Thos. L. Smyth, the first President and the last a Director of "The Mineral Home Railroad Company," left with me Cashier, on special deposit, \$99,000 of State bonds, and hypothecated another thousand for a small loan made to defray their expenses. These bonds so left with the Bank remained till in the early part of January, when under and in accordance with a resolution of "The Mineral Home Railroad Company" and the request and instruction of Col. Grayson, its President, they were sent to New York and sold by the Bank for the Company.

The transaction, so far as this Bank was concerned, was purely and exclusively a business one. Neither I nor the Bank had any agency in obtaining the issuance of these bonds, nor have I or the Bank at any time had any interest in or connection with "The Mineral Home Railroad Company," or in the proceeds derived from the sale of said bonds.

The proceeds of said bonds were placed, in the usual way, to the credit of Col. Grayson, President of the Company, and paid as he chose to draw for it. A balance remains with the Bank, and I am glad to know that it is to be used for by the State. Courts are the proper forums to insure justice and to expose fraud and corruption. There both parties can be heard, and have the right to summon witnesses and examine and cross-examine them on oath, free from the political prejudices and corrupt appliances which too often control Legislative bodies.

The motive of this insidious assault on me is meaner than the assault itself. It had an object, but will fail to accomplish its aim. But this is enough for the present. I will wait until the report of the Committee is published. When this is done, I may, Messrs. Editors, with your permission, have something further to say. I have some talent for "investigating" and I may be, and I hope I will be, under the necessity of organizing myself into an "Investigating" Committee. Should I be under such a necessity, I will take a wide range, and investigate men and measures with a free and easy pen; and in doing so I will be able to develop many new facts, refresh the memories of several gentlemen in and about Knoxville with unpleasant recollections, and astound the community with the many glaring and outrageous frauds perpetrated upon them by the combination of bad men who are now trying to cover their tracks by crippling me through such assaults.

Respectfully, &c., JNO. BAXTER.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., May 17, 1870.

As all the grog-shops at Williamstown, Connecticut, were closed in a moment of anti-liquor enthusiasm, a Yankee established a "wet Equivalent Grocery," retailing nutmegs and sugar to his customers, and inviting them to free pull at the whisky cask.

An Arkansas paper fearlessly proclaims that the people must be educated, even if every schoolhouse erected is a direct blow at the subscription list of every Democratic paper in the State.

An Indian woman in California, one hundred years old, has declared in a trance that San Francisco is to be destroyed by an earthquake in 1873.

A society has been formed at Paris, the members pledging themselves to bequeath their bodies to the medical colleges for dissection.

Schenck explains his reported remark that the tariff bill was being "ribbled to death by pie-men," by declaring that he said "Bismarck."